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Wm. Lloyd Garrison

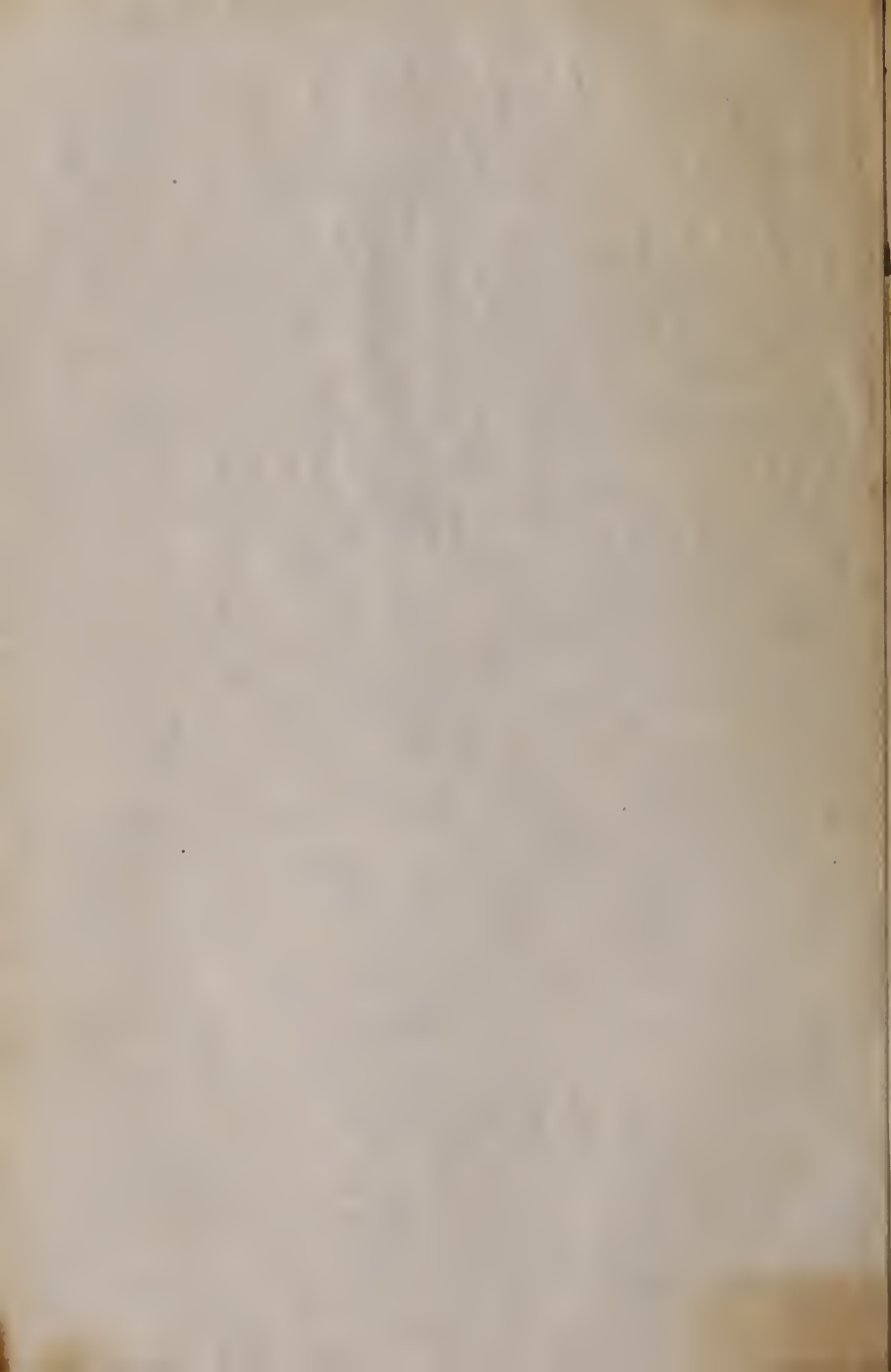
Nov 18 1840

My dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your letter of the 14th

inst.







THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1846.

[No. 6.]

Going to Liberia.

WE find the following very pertinent remarks on this subject in the Urbana (Ohio) Gazette of a late date. They are timely and judicious. There is either very great ignorance among the colored people in regard to the real advantages to be gained by going to Liberia, or else there is a kind of infatuation in regard to their prospects in the United States.

A short time since the colored people in Terre Haute, Indiana, and vicinity, selected one of their number and appointed him their agent to go to Liberia and look at the country, and return and report to them the state of the facts. We were pleased with this arrangement; it looked as if they intended to act intelligently. But no sooner had the abolitionists heard of their plans, than they made a regular onset at him to prevent his going, declaring and resolving that if he went they would read him out of the conference, in which he was a presiding elder, and otherwise disgrace him to

the extent of their ability. The consequence is, that for the present he has declined going. And yet this is done in a *free state*, in this land of liberty and equal rights! Who can fail to draw an inference from their opposition to *his* going to Liberia merely to *look at it* and return? What is that inference? Why, manifestly, they were *afraid* of the result. They know that Liberia is a better place than they represented it. We demand investigation, scrutiny, every thing that will test what we have done and what we propose to do: they are afraid to have it made!

As we understand it, these *abolitionists*, who prevented Mr. *Revels* from going to Liberia, were *colored people*!

There is another movement which deserves a thought in this connection. A meeting of colored citizens was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, last week, to consider certain propositions made by some of their number, for emigrating to Oregon or California, to

set up a state for themselves, under the protection of the United States, with a view eventually of coming into the Union on an equal footing with the other states. The meeting was addressed by several individuals, and the discussion grew so warm, and the feeling so strong against emigration, that the emigrating party withdrew from the meeting, and left the ground to their opponents. The result was, that resolutions were passed, declaring that in the present aspect of things, the condition of the colored race would not be improved by emigration: that they never would be able to obtain a territory in North America on the terms contemplated; that colonization or general emigration is, and ought to be condemned by the colored people; that the colored colonizationist, is as bad as the white colonizationist, and that both ought to be condemned; and that the duty of the colored people is to stay in this country and continue to wage a moral warfare for their rights, trusting in the power of truth and the God of justice for a final triumph. The emigration party seems to have been very small.

We have not learned that the subject of going to Liberia was distinctly before them. One thing, however, is manifest from this and other proceedings of the colored people: there is a restlessness among them, and a determination to make some change in their condition and prospects. The following article indicates their only true policy:—

COLONIZATION.—Great inducements are now offered to the colored people of this country to emigrate to Liberia. By a late act of the colonial legislature, a grant of land is given to every colored man, and unmarried colored woman, on their arrival in Liberia, without money and without price. They are also furnished with a dwelling for six months, and every thing necessary to make them comfortable during that period. There is not a country in the world where greater advantages than these are held out to the industrious settler, and yet thousands upon thousands of the free colored population of this country would rather linger out a miserable and degraded existence here than go to Liberia, where they can enjoy advantages and privileges that will elevate them to the dignity of men, and which they never can expect to enjoy here. It seems to us that if our colored population could properly appreciate the blessings of freedom, and the great moral, political and social privileges they would enjoy in a country governed and regulated by laws of their own enactment, they would toil late and early to raise the means necessary to convey them to this land of promise; but the great body of them are so blinded to their own best interests, that they will not consent to go, even when their expenses are paid. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we know that there are men in almost every community, (who claim to be the exclusive friends of the colored population,) who are industriously instilling these prejudices into their minds. In our opinion, that is a mistaken philanthropy which would induce the colored man to remain in a country where he is denied, and must forever be denied all the rights and privileges of a freeman.

Annual Report of the Indiana Colonization Society.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Indiana Colonization Society at its Annual Meeting, December 17, 1845.

THE age in which we live is one of expansive benevolence. The genial influence of our holy religion upon the heart, pleads the cause of humanity in every bosom in which it holds a controlling influence: and we may confidently look to the Gospel, as the Divinely appointed instrument, which, in its direct and legitimate workings, as "the perfect Law of Liberty," will, like the sun, pour down its illuminating and melting influences upon our disordered world, until every source of human wretchedness shall be dissipated, and every moral "wilderness shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

It is a source of peculiar pleasure to the American citizen to know, that the African slave trade, now so justly abhorred by the civilized world, is one in which, as a nation, we have never been concerned.

While England is found, in 1713, contracting with Spain for the "*exclusive privilege*" for thirty years,* of furnishing the Spanish West Indies with African slaves, and is monopolizing the trade on the coast of Africa, and in almost every port in the new world—crowding them upon the colonies of this country—almost every colony is found resisting "the infernal trade" to the utmost of its powers. Virginia, in 1702, imposed so heavy a tax upon the traffic, that for a time it was greatly diminished. But her laws were set aside by the over-ruling powers, and the trade renewed. Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, each, petitioned the mother country for relief from the guilty trade. But to this very reasonable and humane request, we hear the cold and heartless reply, that "we cannot allow the colonies to check, or discourage, in any degree, a traffic so beneficial to the nation."

Georgia also resisted in like manner, but with as little success. Gov. Oglethorpe remarks, in reference to the subject: "My friend and I settled the colony of Georgia, and by charter were established trustees. We determined not to allow slavery there, but the slave merchants and their adherents, occasioned us much trouble; but at last the

Government sanctioned them." So universal was the growing opposition to this inhuman traffic throughout all the colonies, that at the first Congress, in 1776,—among the first acts of the "*United Colonies*," or of our nation, properly so considered, was to resolve "that no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen United Colonies."

Before the independence of the States, or before our existence as a nation, we could not be held accountable for that which we were unable to prevent, or over which we could exercise no control; hence we are in justice bound to date our connexion with slavery, as a nation, with the Declaration of our Independence—a period of about sixty-nine years. Nor shall we enter any plea or apology for the *existence* of this evil, when our federal constitution was formed. For we came into being as a nation, with the institution of slavery among us, as a part of our body politic, and of necessity provision was to be made for its regulation and control. The only reasonable duty now to be expected of the American people, is the adoption of some wise and judicious system, by which to relieve our country from the great evils of slavery, and restore the liberated slave to the best condition possibly within our power.

Over the subject of slavery itself, or those states in which it exists, it is presumed that there are none who would for a moment contend, that we as a society, or as individuals, or even as a state, or by the Federal Government, have any rights or control. Such rights and control, we have willingly, and for our mutual safety, as a nation, left in the hands of the persons and states in which slavery exists; and to attempt any unlawful interference on our part with the institution, would be to do violence, not only to the most sacred compact that holds these states in their federal union, but also to the plainest dictates of Christianity.

Our national government, however, and the great mass of the American people, have given ample proof, that there never was a period in our national history when we were either indifferent or inactive on the subject. As early as March 2d, 1807,†

* After England had, under this treaty, carried on a wholesale business in the traffic for twenty-six years, she relinquished up her interest to Spain, for the remaining four years, for £100,000.

† This law took effect January 1, 1808.

Congress, by law, most effectually provided against the slave trade in the States and territories of the Union. On this subject we may claim to hold the vantage ground over every other civilized nation. For although England took similar steps in the same year, and has said much on the subject since, yet we may say that the blood of the traffic was never found upon our national skirts. We have never incorporated companies to carry on the trade, nor received a dollar into our national coffers as the price of blood; while England has heaped up to herself golden treasures, by countless millions, as the fruits of the guilty traffic; and is now slow to return to Africa a tithe or fraction of her bloody treasures, in any scheme which contemplates her permanent elevation or redemption: and from recent events she seems to look with jealousy and ill nature on our efforts to open up a home and an asylum for the children of those she has torn from their native land.

We have said that our people were not indifferent to the subject of the oppressed condition of the African in the United States. After the Declaration of Independence, and the close of the Revolutionary War in 1782, the public mind was greatly excited and concentrated upon the great subject of the Federal Constitution; its approval and amendments by the States, and the settlement of other great questions, which seemed to shake our political fabric to the centre. So that nothing more could be done on this subject, for the time being, but the passage of the act of Congress, above alluded to, in 1807. For our country was not allowed to repose a single year in peaceful quiet, before we were threatened with a second war with England, which was on our hands again in 1812,—15.

Immediately after the close of this war, viz. in 1816, after much deliberation and counsel, in which some of the wisest and best men of our nation were concerned, the scheme of colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color upon the coasts of Africa, (the home of their fathers,) was agreed upon, as a system above all others, under existing circumstances, the best calculated to benefit the colored race, both in the United States and in Africa. This plan was found to do violence to no existing law or institution of the country, and was such as might be acceptable to the friends of the colored man in all parts of our country.

After the organization of the American Colonization Society in 1816, upon the principle just stated, it was its first great

care to obtain a suitable location, if possible, for the proposed colony. This was found upon the "Grain Coast" of Western Africa, or in Liberia, which has proved to be a most fortunate selection. Upon this coast that society has continued to settle its emigrants from the year 1820 to the present time; during which time it had transported up to the close of 1843, 4,454 emigrants. This is exclusive of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. To this number we may add 645, as the natural increase of the colony during 23 years, which gives a total of 5,099. This number has been reduced by removals, deaths, and those who have returned to this country, to less than four thousand. It will be seen by reference to the Report of the American Colonization Society for 1845, that the aggregate mortality for 23 years, among acclimated colonists, is only 4.74-100 per cent. of the population. And if we exclude the two first years from the estimate, (which were very fatal to emigrants,) the percentage is reduced to 4.17-100; lower than the estimated mortality of the colored population in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. This fact goes far to show that Liberia is, to the colored man, a salubrious climate, and one designed by the God of Nature for his exclusive occupancy.

The government instituted over the colonies in Liberia is purely republican, and is at this time, and for some years past has been, wholly in the hands of colored men; some of whom, though once slaves in America, are now filling the highest stations of honor and power in the government, with great credit to themselves and their republic. We have the testimony of many American and European gentlemen, who have visited various parts of Liberia; who express the fullest confidence in the ability of these colonists to govern themselves, and are disposed to regard the infant republic as the germ of a great Republican Empire, destined to wield a most powerful and salutary influence over the whole African continent. It must be borne in mind that these colonies were originally planted in connexion with Christian Missions, under the influence of which they have grown up to their present eminence, and, as may have been expected, the morals of the community have been greatly promoted, while the commission of crime has been rare. From the census taken in 1843, it is ascertained that in 23 years there have been only the following convictions for crime, viz: For murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary 17; grand larceny, 107; petit larceny, 184; other crimes.

47. Most of the murders and all the kidnapping occurred more than fifteen years ago. The laws of the republic are enacted and administered by their own council and courts, and as far as the experiment of government has gone, the most satisfactory results have followed. It is said upon good authority, that the observance of law and order, and especially that of keeping the Sabbath, is even in advance of our own country, while the temperance reform is said to hold a most eminent stand.

Under institutions so favorable to the development of all the moral and intellectual powers of the colonists, presenting an open door to every enterprise and profession, as may have been expected, we find also a most active and lucrative commerce has grown up within the republic. The imports of 1842 and '43 amounted to \$157,829. Exports, during the same period, \$123,694. Stock in trade, \$58,750. Real estate of merchants, \$39,550. Commission business, annually, \$50,500. Vessels 9; several of which were built in Liberia.

The direct influence of this republic upon the natives of the country, has been most salutary and extensive. About 20,000 have come under the protection of the government, and seek to participate in its various institutions, of which number about 1500 are allowed to vote and enjoy the rights of citizenship; while 100,000 have entered into treaties of amity and commerce, and pledged themselves to suppress the slave trade.

Between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about 300 miles, the colonies own about one-half the territory; and it is now ascertained that the remainder can be purchased for \$20,000. Of this sum, we are happy to state, the American Colonization Society has already obtained about \$18,000, most of which has been donated expressly for this object, in sums of a thousand dollars each, and the remaining two thousand will doubtless be raised in a short time. When this purchase is made, it will effectually destroy the slave trade for the whole line of coast bordering on Liberia, where for ages it has been so extensively carried on. The slave trade is now confined to a few factories, or trading points, on all the western coast, which may be easily obtained by purchase; and by planting colonies at these points, that dreadful traffic in human beings will forever cease.

Great efforts have been made by the British and United States Governments to put down this trade, by the employment of

their ships of war, cruising along this coast; but with all their watchfulness and expenditures, the trade has constantly increased up to the present time; and it is found that colonization is in fact the only certain method for extinguishing the shameful traffic.

There is one other point of view, in which the subject should be considered; and that is, its effects upon the continent of Africa itself, in effecting its civilization and conversion to Christianity. For almost four hundred years, there have been strong and persevering efforts made, from time to time, at various points along the coasts, to establish missions among the native tribes of Africa, unconnected with colonization; and the history of every effort has been the same in the end—they have failed; while every effort made upon the colonization system has at least withstood the hand of the destroyer, and some have shown that they are capable of accomplishing, by suitable perseverance and prudence, all that could be desired by their founders. The colonies of Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Cape of Good Hope, are proofs of this position. A colony founded upon Christian principles, as the basis of a great missionary enterprise, is well calculated to teach the savage, by example, as well as by other means, the great advantage and blessings of our holy religion. While it protects and fosters the missionary, it leads the natives to imitate the colonist, and assimilate himself to his modes of life and pursuits; and so far as experiments have been made, it seems that colonization and missions in their united strength, under the Divine blessing, are to be made the means, and the only means, by which Christianity is to reach the interior of Africa, and shed its light upon that darkness which has never been broken since the history of that people was known. Already two missions have gone out from Liberia; one a hundred miles into the interior, and the other not quite so far, and feel a degree of safety in the midst of a people, who but a short time ago were regarded as cannibals, and more to be dreaded than the lion of the forest. These are gladly receiving the Gospel, and are yielding to the mild and genial influences of Divine truth. Truly it may be said of this people, "The wolf and the lamb feed together, and the lion eats straw like the ox."

It has been said by many, and we think with truth, that there are no missions in foreign countries, that promise more usefulness and success than those in Liberia and its vicinity. Those natives, who heretofore

thought of no other means of gain than that of capturing their fellow men and selling them to the slave merchant, have now been made to look to the cultivation of the earth, and a traffic in such lawful commodities with the colonists, as yield them a more pleasant and honorable living, while their moral condition, and consequently their happiness, is greatly improved.

We hope and believe, that the day is not far distant, when "Ethiopia," will, indeed, "stretch forth her hands to God," and render him unceasing praise for that Providence which has conducted to the establishment of a colony of her own children upon her shores; who, like Joseph, were wrongfully sold into bondage by their brethren, but now repays the evil deed in a thousand blessings and honors, to which they were hitherto strangers. They return with Christianity and all the blessings of civilization; with the improvements of the age in government and the arts, to dispense among their brethren as a common boon.

There were within the colonies in 1843, 23 churches, 1,014 American communicants; 116 recaptured and 353 native Africans; total, 1,483. Also 16 schools, and 562 scholars. Of this number, 370 were Americans, and 192 natives. Since the above date, there has been a great increase in both churches and schools, but the exact numbers are unknown.

But it may be asked, what benefit is the colored men in the United States to receive from the republic of Liberia, however rich and prosperous it may be, and especially those who are in bondage? We answer, "much every way."

1st. The very fact, that there is a prosperous and growing *republic* in Africa, conducted wholly by colored men, will reflect honor upon the African race throughout the world, and have a strong tendency to elevate his relative condition.

2d. In this country all classes of the colored race, whether called *free* or *bondmen*—whether in slave or free states—all are suffering under an immovable weight of oppression, from which they cannot hope to be delivered in this country. Here the colored man may look upon his own condition, and that of his posterity from generation to generation, as off-casts from society, and to a very limited degree allowed to partake in any of the rights of freemen. He may acquire property, learning, or a reputation for morality and virtue, however high, and still the leaden weights of oppression press him down to the dust with undiminish-

ed force. Will not a man thus oppressed seek an asylum of freedom and equality? Especially when he sees its blessings displayed to his view in the enjoyment of others, and learns that many of his own kindred have been elevated, under a similar government in the land of their fathers—a land that abounds in many luxuries and great natural wealth? He will: and it only remains that Liberia shall be well known, and a superstitious fear of embarking by sea to a distant land shall be removed, and the attractions which that republic shall offer, rendered doubly powerful by the disfranchisement of this country, will so operate upon the better portions of the nominally free sons of Africa here, that they will not only embark themselves, but by example and appeal to others, draw willing thousands to follow them to "the land where freedom dwells," and Liberia will be populated and become a great nation. Her ships will be found and her flag acknowledged and honored in every port known to commerce. It is not expected that the American Colonization Society will be depended upon to furnish a passage and means of support to every emigrant, when this subject is properly understood. Families and organized companies will be found to embark on their own charges, carrying with them every thing necessary to a settlement and citizenship.

3d. The man in bonds is also deeply interested in this enterprise. There are thousands of slave-holders in the south, who are truly and honestly desirous of emancipating their slaves, but the laws of most of the southern states will not allow the emancipated slave to enjoy his liberty within the State. Or he believes it is not for the interest of the country or the slave, that he should be set free and remain in the same community. They are also opposed to sending them off to the free states, with all their disabilities, to be wronged and oppressed by the designing, without redress or adequate protection. Such persons only wait to see an opening for *real freedom*, and they are prepared to give up their slaves freely, upon the condition that they will embark for a country offering sufficient inducements. The republic of Liberia is every way calculated to present such inducement. There is a land where the white man cannot set up his monopoly, and drive off or subdue the sons of Ham. God has given them the land, and with an invisible power throws his shield over them and makes them dwell in safety. The government receives and enfranchises the American emigrant, and immediately ele-

vates him to a level with the most free and happy.

Under the influence of the offers thus made by Liberia, through the American Colonization Society, hundreds of slaveholders have already "proclaimed liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison doors to the men that were bound." The emancipated have embarked, and their names are enrolled upon the records of the free. Hundreds more are ready to follow their example, and keep before the Colonization Society more applicants than it has the means to transport. While this system is in successful operation, receiving and transporting emancipated slaves at the very low rate of from \$40 to \$60 per emigrant, (which sum includes provisions for six months after their arrival in the country,) when may we expect to see any system brought forward which shall, with so much ease, accomplish all that is desired on this subject, by the most devoted friend of the colored man in our country? We may not be thought unreasonable when we say, we shall adhere to this scheme, at least until a better plan, fully demonstrated, has been presented. We have never pretended that our present system was perfect, or that experience might not improve it; but in twenty-five years we have looked for its enemies to produce a better, and while they have failed to do so, the colonization scheme has been approved and patronized by several of the states, and sanctioned by the General Government.

But again: It is asked, what interests have the non-slaveholding states in this enterprise? If the slaveholding states wish to free themselves from the great evil of slavery, let them do so; but why call on us for aid? We answer in the *first* place, that *they* do not call on us for aid. The American Colonization Society, which belongs not wholly to the south, asks our aid, as properly it should. But, *secondly*, we answer, that the *free* states, as they are commonly called, have a direct and deep interest in the objects had in view by our society. For the reasons—

1st. That it is a fact with which we should be well acquainted, that *every slave state* in the south, except Florida, utterly prohibits, under the most severe penalties, the migration of any free persons of color into their bounds: while Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi, require all who do not prove up a right to remain in those states, under existing laws, before a given time, specified in their several laws, (most of which correspond to the times

of the abolition excitement,) shall leave the state, never to return; and all slaves emancipated *after* the time specified by law, shall leave the state, never to return. The direct effect of this policy is to drive out the free people of color from the slave states into the free states, or to some foreign land. And if the policy of the abolitionists should prevail, in the immediate emancipation of all the slaves of the south, and these laws should remain as they are, as they certainly would, in that event, the free states will be obliged to choose between having these colored people crowded upon themselves, or colonized in Liberia, or some other suitable place. To colonize them in any state or territory of this country, with the consent of Congress, has long since been found wholly impracticable: while no single state can exercise power beyond its own bounds.

It is true, the free states have generally enacted laws against the migration of free colored persons within their bounds, until they have given bonds not to become a public charge; but these laws as yet are but partially regarded. But suppose the free states should strictly enforce their laws, and prohibit colored men from taking up their abode within their limits, how indistinguishably worse is their condition made under the circumstances, than even in slavery itself. And yet we see a tendency to this state of things, so far as the laws of the various states are concerned. The *free man* of color (!) is driven from the south, and prohibited from going to the north, and where in all this land shall he dwell? The law answers, no where! He is an off-cast!! The poor wanderer turns his eye in vain to find a land, and laws, and social equality, where he may feel himself to be a man, when Liberia appears in his view as his only retreat. And who is so lost to every feeling of humanity, as to say he shall not go there!

It is, therefore, for the mutual interest of both the north and south—the white man and the colored—that there should be a way opened up for the oppressed sons of Africa, that all who truly desire to be free may obtain it in its full and true sense.

It was with a view to the benefit of the colored race, upon such principles of enlarged benevolence, that the Indiana Colonization Society was organized on the 4th of November, 1829. Since its first organization, it has continued to prosecute its labors, without the aid of any regular agent within its jurisdiction.

During the whole period of its active

existence, it has been visited by agents of the American Colonization Society, but for a very short time, on two occasions. Regular anniversary meetings were held, however, up to the winter of 1838, '39, when from various causes its operations have been suspended until the present time.

On the 11th of October last, the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, an Agent of the American Colonization Society, came into this State to remain as a regular laborer in the cause, in Indiana and Wisconsin, in connexion with this Society. He immediately entered upon the duties of his agency, and visited several towns in the south eastern part of the state. On the 1st of November, he visited Indianapolis, and after addressing two or three congregations on the subject of colonization, a meeting of the officers and friends was called, and various resolutions were adopted, which have been already made public.

On the 28th of November, a meeting of the Board of Managers was called, to consider and determine upon the course of policy to be pursued, more perfectly to obtain and communicate correct information for the benefit of such colored persons as may wish to emigrate from this state to Liberia; when the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient that a person or persons, of the colored people of this State, should be sent, with the approbation of the American Colonization Society, being a man of worth, piety and talent, possessing the confidence of the colored people and the agent of this Society, to Liberia, and investigate fully as to all matters of interest to emigrants from this country, and after a suitable absence to return and report."

To carry into effect the provisions of this resolution, the agent has opened a subscription, and from a few persons has already received the sum of \$30.

The African Repository has been furnished to sixty-five ministers of different denominations, who have signified their friendship for the cause, and who will disseminate correct information on the subject of the colony and the operations of the parent Society. It will also be furnished, for one year, to others on the same conditions. With the aid of the agent and the various ministers within the state who are friendly to the cause, we hope the coming year to arouse public attention to the general subject, and to replenish the treasury of the parent Society. Emigrants also will be received, and all necessary arrangements made for their passage to Liberia.

All of which is most respectfully submitted

[From the Daily Evening Traveller.]

United States Agency for Recaptured Africans.

Our readers have already been informed that 756 slaves, taken on board the Pons, have been landed at Monrovia, and put under the care of the United States Agent for Recaptured Africans. As no previous event has occurred for some years to call attention to this agency, some account of it will probably be regarded as reasonable.

The agency was established under an act of Congress of March 3, 1819, to facilitate operations for the suppression of the slave trade. Experience had shown its necessity.

An act of Congress of March 22, 1794, had prohibited all citizens and residents of the United States from engaging in the slave trade between

foreign countries, on pain of forfeiture of vessels and heavy fines.

By an act of April 3, 1798, the introduction of slaves into the Mississippi Territory was forbidden under severe penalties, and all such slaves declared free.

By an act of May 10, 1800, citizens and residents of the United States were prohibited from holding property in vessels engaged in the slave trade between foreign countries, or serving on board American or foreign vessels engaged in that trade; and our ships of war were authorized to seize all vessels and persons employed in violating this act.

An act of February 28, 1803, forbade the importation of slaves into

any port where the laws of the state prohibited their importation.

By an act of March 2, 1807, the importation of slaves into any port of the United States was prohibited, under severe penalties, after January 1, 1808, the earliest period at which Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit the traffic in states which chose to continue it. In nearly all the states it had been abolished by state legislation; but a few of the most southern states still continued it; and to the last, slaves were landed, especially at Charleston, in considerable numbers, chiefly from *British vessels*. This act provided for the seizure of slave ships; but it left the slaves thus imported into any state, subject to any regulations not contravening this act, which the legislature of such state might adopt.

Of the proceedings under this law for several years, the documents before us give no account. There is reason to suppose, however, that it was evaded under various pretexts, and to a lamentable extent. The act of April 20, 1818, seems to have been intended to meet these evasions. By one section of this act, the burthen of proving the legality of the importation of every colored person was thrown upon the importer.

Of the nature of the evasions practiced about that time, we have some documentary evidence. Letters on file in the Treasury Department show that negroes, as well as other "*goods*," were smuggled into the United States from Galveston and its vicinity. The notorious pirates of Barataria were engaged in this work, and with lamentable success.

May 22, 1817, the collector of Savannah wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it *had become* a practice to smuggle slaves into Georgia from Florida. In the same month a court in Louisiana decided that five negroes, in custody of the U. S. offi-

cers, should be delivered up to certain Spaniards who had set up a sham claim to them, and that the persons who seized them should pay half the costs, and the state the other half. This decision had such an effect that the U. S. officers found it almost impossible to obtain assistance in making seizures.

A letter from the collector at Mobile, Oct. 7, 1818, states that three vessels, their cargoes, and more than 100 slaves, had been seized; that the Grand Jury had found true bills against the owners, masters and supercargo; that the proof was ample for their conviction; but that the persons indicted had all been discharged by the court, and the vessels delivered up to their owners, and the slaves to three other persons, on their bonds to produce them when legally demanded.

A letter from the collector of Darien, Ga., March 14, 1818, states that "African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia for sale or settlement, or passing through it to the territories of the United States for similar purposes. These facts," he adds, "are notorious; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. Mary's; and such, too, recently captured by our vessels of war, and ordered to Savannah, were illegally bartered by hundreds in that city; for this bartering, or bonding, (as it is called, but in reality, *selling*,) actually took place before any decision had been passed by the court respecting them." The bonds here referred to were given by order of the state court, "for the restoration of the negroes, when legally called on to do so; which bond, it is *understood*, is to be *forfeited*, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property;" or perhaps they would never be called on to produce the negroes. He says further:—

"There are many negroes recently introduced into this state and the Alabama territory, and which can be apprehended."

The same letter mentions another mode of evading the law. An act of the Legislature of Georgia of December 19, 1817, authorized the Governor to sell all slaves unlawfully introduced, at public auction, for the benefit of the state treasury. The surveyor of the port of Darien had seized 88 slaves. For some weeks, the Governor had known that these slaves, unlawfully introduced, were within 60 miles of his residence, but no notice was taken of them by him, or any of his subordinates. But as soon as he learned that an officer of the United States had seized them, he demanded them to be delivered up to him under this act of the State Legislature. In view of all these modes of evasion, the collector concludes that "it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic." A similar law was enacted in Louisiana about the same time; and in both states considerable numbers were sold, and the avails received into the state treasuries. The collector of New Orleans wrote, April 17, 1818, transmitting the act of Louisiana, and adding:—"Vast numbers of slaves will be introduced to an alarming extent, unless prompt and effectual measures are adopted by the General Government."

But there were constitutional difficulties in the way of any measures which the General Government might adopt for their protection in this country. In the words of the Secretary of State, November 2, 1818,—"The condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate states, the Government of the United States can neither guaranty their liberty in the states where they

could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the states where they would be recognized as free." The Government could only turn them loose, in all their barbarism and ignorance, in the free states, without that provision for their guardianship and education which their welfare would indispensably require. Ignorant of our language, and of every thing pertaining to civilization, in the midst of a nation of strangers, they would be wretched, and would remain so. And besides all this, some of the free States would, and all of them might, prohibit their introduction by law.

In view of such facts, Congress passed the act of March 3, 1819. Besides making more effectual provision for the seizure of slavers, that act authorizes the President to make arrangements for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such slaves; and to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa for receiving them. A sum, not exceeding \$100,000, was appropriated for carrying this law into effect.

About a month after the date of this act, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford communicated to the managers of the Colonization Society, a newspaper, published at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, containing an advertisement of the sale of 34 unlawfully imported slaves, by the authority and for the benefit of the State, to take place on the 4th of May. That Society had been organized in December, 1816. The act of Georgia, under which these negroes were to be sold, provided that if, previous to the sale of such negroes, the Society would undertake to settle them in April at its own expense, and would likewise pay all expenses which the state might have incurred on their account, the Governor might aid in promoting the benevolent views of

the Society in such manner as he might deem expedient. It does not appear that any provision was made for informing the Society of the existence of such cases, or that the state ever gave any such information.

April 7. the managers appointed the Rev. Wm. Meade, now Bishop Meade, of Virginia, to proceed to Georgia and endeavor to prevent the sale. In this he was successful; but certain Spaniards claimed the negroes as their property, and it was not till the spring of 1822 that 18 of them were delivered, as freemen, into the care of the Society. Mr. Meade also ascertained that there were several hundreds of slaves in Georgia similarly situated; many of them being "bonded," as described by the collector of Darien, with insufficient security.

The Government immediately made arrangements for keeping all captured Africans in its own custody, till they could be sent to Africa. The President, Monroe, could find no suitable person on the coast of Africa to appoint as Agent for Recaptured Africans. He therefore determined to send out a ship of war, with two agents, and the necessary means of preparing a suitable residence for the objects of their care. A contract was made with the Colonization Society, for the erection of suitable buildings and other facilities; and in 1820, the first colonists went out, under obligations to fulfil this contract. In the spring of 1822, the negroes from Georgia went out, under the care of Mr. Ashmun.

During Mr. Ashmun's whole administration, he was Governor of the colony, under the authority of the Society, and Agent of the United States for recaptured Africans. Since his death the same person has frequently held both offices; but more frequently, of late, the Colo-

nial Physician has been the agent. The present agent is Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, of Maryland.

This arrangement, with the other provisions of the act of 1819—the conclusion of the wars in South America, the suppression of piracy, the acquisition of Florida, and, we may hope, the greater prevalence of right views of the immorality of the business—rapidly diminished the attempts to smuggle slaves into the United States. Since that time, too, slavers have usually thought it best to carry other flags when they have had slaves on board. For such reasons, the captures have not been so numerous as there was then reason to expect.

The whole number of recaptured Africans sent out by the U. S. Government, according to the census of Liberia of September, 1843, is 286; but this does not seem to include the 18 sent out in 1822. The true number, probably, is 304. Of these, 9 were sent out in 1839; 37 in 1835; and no others since 1830. To these have been added a considerable number, released by force from slave factories and piratical establishments which had made war on the colony; but such persons, not coming within the provisions of the act of 1819, have been provided for at the expense of the Society, and not of the U. S. Government.

The recaptured Africans are principally settled at New Georgia, which is situated about five miles nearly north from Monrovia, on the eastern shore of Stockton Creek, a stream which unites the waters of the St. Paul's and Mesurado rivers. Some of them, however, are settled in other places, and a few who are not of their number reside at New Georgia. The population of that settlement, in 1843, was 264.

The number of convictions for crime, among the recaptured Afri-

cans, from April, 1828, to September, 1843, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ years, was 25. At the date last mentioned, 116 of them were communicants in 12 Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, and there were 55 children in the school at New Georgia. The settlement is almost exclusively agricultural. On the census, 67 are enumerated as farmers. New Georgia is entitled to a representation in the legislature; and a short time since, a recaptured African was their representative.

The recent capture of the slaver Pons, and the return of her hundreds of captives to their native shores, demonstrates the importance of this agency, and the indispensable necessity of more liberal provision for the wants of those who are providentially made the objects of its present charity. Of course, the United States would never allow the agent to be

destitute of funds, to meet all ordinary contingencies. The sum in his hands when the Pons arrived, however, was, as we are informed, only just \$1,000, or \$1 32 for each of the 756 naked, starving, emaciated and almost dying victims of avaricious cruelty consigned to his care. To increase his embarrassment, the rice crop has been short, and but little can be procured from the natives, as the slavers have been unusually active in buying it for their own use.

The Liberians are well able to feed themselves through a hard season, and will doubtless find means to feed the new-comers for a time. In fact, they immediately took a large part of them into their families as apprentices. But we do not see how a distressing rise in the price of food before the next harvest is to be prevented, unless supplies are forwarded from this country.

Slave Trade Trials.

THE SLAVER PANTHER.—The trial of Captain Clapp, for slave trading, was commenced at Charleston on Monday of last week. The case was given to the jury on Tuesday evening, and we shall probably have the verdict by the southern mail this afternoon. Meanwhile we give a report of the evidence, abridged from the Charleston News:—

MONDAY, March 23.

Joshua M. Clapp, master of the ship Panther, was indicted under the 3d section of the act of Congress of 1800, for being engaged in the slave trade.

Henry S. Newcomb, a passed midshipman in the United States navy, testified that he had been attached to the U. S. ship Yorktown, for the last 15 or 18 months, on the coast of Africa, under Commander Bell.

He knew the defendant Clapp, as the master of the Panther; first saw him on board the Yorktown; the Panther was captured by the Yorktown, and witness was sent to take charge of her. The Panther, when taken possession of by the Yorktown, had a captain, mate and five men on board; two of the men were brought home; the steward and one seaman died on the passage, and a fifth was detained on board the Yorktown.

Documents found on board the Panther were introduced, among which were—

A charter party dated 10th July, at Rio Janeiro, between Capt. Clapp and Signor Fonseca, a merchant of Rio Janeiro, to sail from said place to certain ports in Africa.

Two notes from one D'Cunha, the consignee of the ship at Ca-

benda, dated Cabenda, October 25th, and 17th December, 1845.

Three letters in Portuguese, which were not read.

Three letters of instruction from the owner, James A. Potter, in Providence, R. I., to the captain, dated Feb. 22, Feb. 29, and March 15th, 1845.

The examination of Passed Midshipman Newcomb was resumed.

The Panther was captured by the U. S. ship Yorktown on the 15th December, 1845, while lying at Cabenda. The cargo of the P. at that time consisted of 47 canvas bags and 53 grass bags of farina, which is the pounded root of an African plant; the cassada, an article usually found on board slave ships and used as a substitute for bread in feeding the slaves; also 210 bags of beans of the average weight of 66 lbs., 44 casks of rum and 178 water casks. The casks were said to be meant as ballast, but witness had never seen or heard of water as a ballast before.

There were also 100 baskets and 70 sacks of salt on board, 2 lanterns with padlocks, and 4 pumps, 2 fixed and 2 spare ones, with a hose beside, and a large quantity of fire wood. Witness was present when the Pons was captured—knows that the Panther supplied the Pons with royal yards and a chronometer, for which latter he heard the defendant was to receive \$300. Witness stated that the trade principally carried on at Cabenda is the slave trade.

D'Cunha is the agent of Fonseca at Cabenda, and it is notorious that he is there engaged in the slave trade. When the Panther was captured, he went on board as the representative of Fonseca and protested against her detention. Witness saw slave barracoons or places for holding slaves at Cabenda. The Panther has two decks, and is very conveniently arranged for a slave vessel.

Witness said that the vessels engaged in the coasting trade in Africa are from 100 to 300 tons burthen; he never saw a vessel of the Panther's size engaged in the coasting trade.

On the cross examination, Passed Midshipman Newcomb stated that he was twice ashore at Cabenda, which contained, he thought at the time, about 3,000 inhabitants; but he has since heard that there are more. The whites there speak Portuguese; D'Cunha is a Portuguese; the people of Cabenda are engaged in lawful as well as unlawful trade. Palm oil and ivory are not obtained there, but farther north. There were 45 casks of rum on board the Panther, which might be a profitable trade at Cabenda. There are at Cabenda large numbers of Portuguese, who are in the habit of working their passage home, in slave ships especially; saw no such things as fetters, &c., on board the Panther, except a few which all ships usually have.

Examined in reply by the District Attorney, and stated that the people at Cabenda procure slaves for the slave ships.—The chronometer kept on board the Panther, after the sale of the one to the Pons, was a very bad one.

Col. Condy, U. S. Marshal, examined by the District Attorney.—He has discharged most of the cargo of the Panther—has found as yet 40 large casks of Cuba rum, 178 large water casks, 41 grass bags and 51 canvas bags of farina, 184 bags of beans, and 11 bags and 73 boxes of salt.

ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT.

Nathaniel Bartles examined by B. F. Hunt, Esq.—Was second mate of the Panther—first mate was discharged at Cabenda and witness then performed his duties. There was much sickness on board. Five

men were mutinous, two of whom were flogged—witness knew nothing of the Panther being engaged in the slave trade—part of the rum was discharged at Cabenda—the Panther carried out some jerked beef—the beans and farina were obtained at Congo to be delivered at Cabenda, and they were about doing so when boarded by the Yorktown.

Captain Clapp knew that the Yorktown was coming, and said he was waiting for her to get some provisions out of her—Capt. Clapp is a good officer—the water casks were filled with water at Rio Janeiro and intended as ballast—the Panther was visited at Cabenda by a British man-of-war, who broke open their hatches, searched their vessel and took possession—the British were on board the Panther eight days and were drunk all the time—the captain was entirely deprived of the command of the vessel before the arrival of the Yorktown—there were no manacles on board.

Cross examined by District Attorney.—They discharged sixty casks of aguardiente at Cabenda, also rice, beans and farina—took some of the beans and farina in at Rio—discharged at Cabenda three or four boxes about three or four feet square; witness did not know the contents; they were rather heavy—lay in port two days before beginning to discharge—on arriving on the coast they first anchored at the mouth of the river Congo, and made preparations for landing, but did not do so, but sailed out—does not know the reason—on coming out of the river two vessels of war were in sight.

Captain Clapp let the captain of the Pons have some articles in exchange—when they afterward went to the Congo, they went fifty or sixty miles up the river—the salt was taken in, in small boxes, at Point Lina, about fifty or sixty miles up the

Congo—witness saw no slave barracons up the Congo—they took in also 4,000 sticks of fire wood, the most part of which they discharged at Cabenda—took in spars also, and landed them at Cabenda—they got provisions at Congo.

Witness was born in Maryland, in the county of Worcester, on the Eastern Shore—he shipped in the Panther under his own name, but was called Long by some of the sailors on board who had served with him when he was before the mast—Long was his nick-name—might have once said in a joke that he had changed his name because he had found a protection that suited him—has no protection at present—left it on board the ship—always gets a new one on every voyage—never was called Littleton Long—when he shipped at Rio Janeiro he expected to go first to Cabenda—was mate when they entered the Congo.

James A. Potter examined by B. F. Hunt, Esq.—Is owner of the Panther—Clapp was highly recommended to him—believes him to be a man of intelligence and capacity—does not think he would have engaged in the slave trade—had no hidden meaning in his letters of instructions to Captain Clapp, but intended to convey exactly what the words import in their common acceptance.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Passed Midshipman Newcomb again called.

Slave ships now never carry shackles, on account of their suspicious appearance and causing certain condemnation—the Pons had gone on board—Bartles was called Long by the captain—assigned two different reasons for this—Congo is a fresh water river—is a slave mart.

Mr. Potter—Called and examined by the court on the subject of any

remittances from Captain Clapp, and testified that he never received any remittance on account of the charter party.

The testimony was here closed.

P. S. From the Charleston Mercury of Thursday we learn that the jury could not agree and were discharged. Captain Pfister, of the schooner Robert Wilson, was then put on trial and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

We mentioned yesterday that Captain Pfister, of the schooner Robert Wilson, had been found guilty, and that the jury could not agree in the case of Captain Clapp. The new trial of the latter is set down for the 18th of April. Motions for new trials in the cases of Captain Pfister, and Captain Larkin, of the schooner Merchant, also convicted, were argued on the 25th, and were to be decided the next day.

We give an abridged report of Captain Pfister's trial, from the Charleston News:—

James Griffin examined by the District Attorney.—Went on board the Robert Wilson 30th Oct., 1845, at Key West—shipped by Captain Pfister, before the mast—continued four days in that capacity, was then called aft by Captain Pfister and the Spanish captain, and asked if he would go as second mate at an advance of \$2 per month on his wages—refused at first, but on solicitation of Captain Pfister, who said he would see him righted, he accepted—lay three weeks in port of Key West fitting out for sea—the Spanish captain was in Key West, but not on board at the time of his shipping—schooner sailed for Havana.

Mr. Nenninger and the Spanish captain were on board during the passage—took in at Havana about 150 pipes of fresh water and 40 or 50 tierces of aguardiente, a large copper boiler, 1 case of spoons, 2 cases of

provisions, about 18 horse loads of fire wood, besides a large quantity of boards and ship's stores—the water casks were tinned over the bungs like spirit casks, and stowed in the lower hold—saw both Ninninger and the Spanish captain on board while at Havana, busying themselves with receiving the cargo—the boards were laid as decks fore and aft—sailed from Havana 23d or 24th of November—while in Havana witness went to the American consul and told him he thought the vessel was going into the slave trade and that he did not wish to go—the consul said it being Sunday he could do nothing, and asked why witness did not come before—witness said he had no chance to come before—the consul gave him a letter to a Mr. Smith—witness returned to his vessel—went to sea that day, being towed out by a steamer—the ship's company were composed of the crew that shipped in Key West and nine Spaniards besides.

After getting to sea the following persons were in the cabin—Captain Pfister, Mr. Williams, first mate, the witness, the Spanish captain, Spanish mate, Spanish boatswain and a Spanish boy—does not know the names of the Spaniards—there was no regular cook, but the crew took it in turn. They were 58 days on the passage—witness, in Port Praya, had a little disturbance with the chief mate, because he ordered witness to do what he did not want to do—witness made a signal to the Jamestown, which had arrived a day after the schooner—she sent her boat and witness went on board the Jamestown—the Jamestown took possession of her after she came out of port—witness thought she was engaged in the slave trade from the appearance of the water, boilers and false decks.

He was on board the Jamestown

when the Robert Wilson was captured; the Wilson went out first—Jamestown followed in 1½ hours—there was a chase—the Jamestown fired a gun to bring her to—the schooner did not heave to.

Lieutenant H. A. Chipman examined.—Witness was attached as lieutenant to the United States ship Jamestown, and was put in charge of the schooner, under an order from Commodore Skinner, of the Jamestown, [which he read.] He was sent on board the day of arrival of the Jamestown at Port Praya, with six marines, which he left there. He has seen the additional deck. It is not usual for vessels of that size to have two decks—the quantity of water was also unusual—witness has never heard of fresh water as ballast.

The district attorney here read extracts from the log book detailing the events at Port Praya, by which it appears that the Portuguese took possession of the Robert Wilson on her arrival, on suspicion of being a slaver. She was afterwards relieved from the guard of soldiers, but the custom house officers remained. The Jamestown sent a boatswain and gang to assist the crew in getting up her rigging—also sent men to assist her in getting under way, which they did, and sailed, but were seized by the Jamestown at sea, a few miles from Port Praya.

Seth Phelps examined.—Witness is a midshipman on board the Jamestown, and came home in the Robert Wilson, which arrived here on the 11th of March—he was on board the Robert Wilson at Port Praya, as a visiter, and the captain complained that he was kept a close prisoner by the Portuguese authorities, and wished to make this known to the commodore. Witness informed the commodore, who sent him to the Governor to tell him that he should hold the Governor responsible for

the captain and crew. Witness was sent a second time to tell the Governor that the Portuguese soldiers on board were stealing—the Governor replied that the things taken were those which were not in the manifest, and were taken by the custom house officers, and he could not prevent it. The Jamestown went to Brava to carry despatches—on returning to Port Praya, the Robert Wilson was found in charge of the custom house officers. Witness thinks that the captain of the schooner knew that she was going to be captured by the Jamestown as soon as she got out.

J. L. Courtenay examined.—Witness is an ordinary seaman at the navy yard; has assisted in breaking up the cargo of the Robert Wilson, which consisted of the following articles:—4 bundles hoop iron; 1 bundle of rivets, corresponding therewith; 1 tierce of rice; 2 bags and 5 bbls. cheese; 500 wooden spoons, closely packed in a box; 26 large pipes aguardiente; 6 smaller pipes aguardiente; 120 casks fresh water, tinned over bung holes; 1 large iron boiler, capable of cooking for 300 or more persons; 26 boards and scantling; 2 casks of claret wine; 27 new kegs without bung holes, and 3 with, of a size to make mess tubs if sawed through; 5 cords sawed wood; 2 kegs wine.

TESTIMONY IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT.

Mr. Williams, chief mate, examined.—Witness joined the Robert Wilson at Key West—the Robert Wilson was wrecked on the Florida reefs and bought at Key West by S. Nenninger—took passengers, Nenninger and a Spaniard, at Havana—understood were going to Cabaenda—understood were going on a trading voyage—never was on board a slaver—put into Port Praya for water—this is a proper course on

the way to Africa; Capt. Pfister at Port Praya determined to return to the United States and deliver the vessel up to the owners at Baltimore—witness went with the captain to the consul's office—they left all the foreigners at Port Praya—witness knows Griffin, who was second mate at Havana; Griffin came aboard on the day of sailing rather tight, and they lashed his hands together: on Sunday morning Griffin told him he knew what the schooner was going after—that she was going after negroes; he saw he was drunk, and ordered him aboard: Griffin was broken, but at the request of witness, in three or four days, was reinstated—witness explained the nature of the additional deck: the forward part the sailors used on account of the fore-castle being so small, on the after-part they stored their provisions—the planks were laid on beams which formed a part of the ship.

Cross examined.—Is on very friendly terms with Capt. Pfister, and should be sorry to see anything happen to him—had he known of such a cargo his suspicions would

have been excited—she was fitted out in Key West—Don Eduardo, the Spaniard in the cabin, had a chronometer and assisted in taking the time—understood that the schooner was to go from Havana to the coast of Africa, thence to Rio Janeiro, and then to the United States.

The counsel for the defendant now gave in evidence—the charter party, dated in Havana 8th Nov, 1845, between Von Pfister on the part of the owners, and D. Piray, merchant of Havana, stipulating that the R. W. was to make sail for the port of Cabenda and receive cargo, to receive \$4,500, of which \$2,500 was to be paid in advance at Havana, and the rest at Montevideo.

THE SLAVE TRADING CASES.—Sentence was yesterday passed in the U. S. Court on Lorin Larkin, master of the schooner *Merchant*, and Wm. Von Pfister, of the *Robert Wilson*, convicted of engaging in the slave trade. The punishment was the lowest allowed by law—three years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.—*Charleston Mercury of Feb. 28.*

Liberia and the American Colonization Society.

IN expectation that the subject of our relations with the American Colonization Society will be brought before the ensuing Legislature, the late election was contested with more zeal and spirit than any which has been held for years. But the zeal and spirit were different in character and manifestation from what has been exhibited on former exciting occasions. Unlike the violent, noisy, and rancorous spirit of 1840, which regarded men more than measures, the people on the present occasion came to the ballot-box calmly and deliberately fixed in their opinion, under the impression that a subject

of deepest importance is now to be determined. Indeed, some individuals displayed a degree of cool calculation which until then they were not thought to possess. Will you vote for such an one? asked a brainless zealot. The reply was yes; I do not like him so well, it is true, but he is a sensible man, and his interest is staked with ours. He can do no injury to me which will not effect him. If all democrats acted thus, then would democracy be a beautiful affair!!

Some, indeed, entertained fears that the Legislature will act with rashness and precipitancy, and carry

a modification of our present relation further than the circumstances of the case require. All such fears, however, are idle; because any modification will destroy the constitution under which the members of council are elected, and which before they enter upon their duties they are sworn to support; and any act of theirs, therefore, which would impair this charter, would be *ipso facto*

invalid. It is to be believed, certainly it is to be hoped, that the successful candidates expect to do nothing more in their legislative capacity than give the resolutions sent out by the Board of Managers their calmest and most deliberate attention, and *suggest* to the people the course, when the resolutions go before them, that sound wisdom and policy dictate.—*Liberia Herald*.

Arrival from Liberia.

THE barque Rothschild arrived at New York, 11th ult., 40 days from Monrovia, Liberia. Dr. Lugenbeel came passenger in her, for the purpose of recruiting his health, which has been much impaired. He brought a small boy liberated from a slave factory north of Monrovia. He

speaks English already tolerably well, and says, with particular emphasis, that his name is R. R. GURLEY. Several other passengers came in the vessel.

The latest intelligence will be found in the succeeding column, in a letter from Governor Roberts.

Governor Roberts' Letter.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, March 25th, 1846.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you of the safe arrival, at this port, on the 15th inst., of the barque "Rothschild," from New Orleans, with sixty-three emigrants, from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; all in good health and spirits, and, I believe, well pleased with their new home. We fortunately succeeded in completing the preparations we had commenced on the N. W. bank of the St. Paul's, just in time for their reception, where they are now comfortably situated in their own houses.

I received by the "Rothschild" a long letter from Rev. Mr. Cowan, respecting a suitable tract of country for Kentucky in Liberia, and a location for the present company of immigrants; and it may not be out of place for me to give you here an extract of my letter to him in reply; it is as follows: "According to instructions received from Rev. Mr. McLain, in December last, I have selected, for Kentucky in Liberia, a beautiful and fertile tract of country on the N. W. side of the St. Paul's river, extending along the river from the settlement of

Millsburg, twenty miles, to the sea; thence running along the sea-beach in a north-westerly direction, twenty-five or thirty miles; thence into the interior forty or fifty miles. This tract embraces all the purchased territory on the north side of the St. Paul's river. We hope soon, however, to extend our purchases in that direction, and will then be able to assign to Kentucky in Liberia all the territory you may require. For fertility, salubrity and convenience, I presume a better location cannot be selected on the coast. On the site selected for the settlement, (on the bank of the river, equi-distant between the settlement of Millsburg and the sea,) I have had erected for the accommodation of the immigrants, at a cost of three hundred dollars, (plank and nails for doors and windows not included,) fifteen comfortable houses of native construction, 14 by 28 feet; and am happy to inform you that they have all been placed immediately on their farms, where, in six months, with a little industry and frugality, they will be able to place themselves in independent circumstances. The buildings being more than sufficient for the accommodation of the emigrants

from Kentucky, those from Tennessee and Mississippi have also been placed there, where they will remain at least for a few months. Should they desire to settle there permanently, as I believe they do, shall I assign them lands according to your agreement with those from Kentucky? I think it will be well to do so; the numerical strength of the settlement will then be sufficient to secure the settlers against any attempt on the part of the natives, to commit depredations on their farms, and other annoyances that might possibly arise."

Enclosed I send you a certificate of the landing of twenty-three emigrants, from the estate of the late Christopher Houston, of Giles county, Tennessee; sent to the colony by Colonel James S. Haynes, of Cannerville, Tennessee. Colonel Haynes requests that you will forward it to him to be presented to the court to obtain his discharge. Those immigrants from Tennessee, though they have been detained in the United States eight years since the death of their master, have come to the colony in a most destitute condition, and will need some little additional assistance from the Society to enable them to be prepared to take care of themselves, at the expiration of the six months that they are supported by the Society.

The commissioners have not yet returned from the leeward; I understand, however, that they are succeeding well. It is rumored, that they have purchased Nanna Kroo, King Will Town, Niffo, and Little Sesters, and have fair prospects of obtaining several other valuable and important tracts. There is no question, sir, as to the necessity of prosecuting, with all possible dispatch, the purchase of the coast; certainly to extinguish as rapidly as possible the native title to all the territory lying between the extreme points of colonial jurisdiction. I find that this is becoming more and more difficult every day, in consequence of the opposition of foreign traders, who are doing all they can to prevent it, fearing it may interrupt their trade with the

natives. I think, however, we shall be able to accomplish it with the \$15,000.

A few weeks ago, I made a short visit to Greenville, Sinou, and was pleased to find that Mr. Murray had nearly succeeded in completing the "Receptacle," of which I advised you some months ago. It is a commodious building, two stories high, and will accommodate, comfortably, about sixty or seventy immigrants, reserving one-half of the first story for a warehouse.

The colonists, settled up the river, are recovering rapidly from the heavy losses they sustained last season; caused by an unusual freshet in the river, which overflowed its banks and destroyed most of their crops; they are in good spirits, and going ahead finely. They are anxious to know if they are shortly to be joined by the Ross people; if so, they wish to be preparing for them. Can you give them any information respecting their probable fate?

The settlements at Greenville are decidedly improving; the same may be safely said in regard to the settlements in Grand Bassa; indeed, throughout the commonwealth.

The subject of agriculture is every where claiming attention; some of our wealthiest citizens, who heretofore thought of nothing else but their merchandize, are now embarking a part of their capital in the enterprise, and are zealously engaged in cultivating the soil: the only sure road to wealth and independence.

For particulars respecting the present condition of the colony, the health and prospects of the newly arrived immigrants, &c., &c., I beg to refer you to Dr. Lugenebeel, who, at the earnest recommendation of his friends, has concluded to visit the United States for the benefit of his health, which has become considerably impaired by the effects of an African climate; indeed, for the last two or three months, in consequence of illness, he has not been able to give, scarcely, any attention to his professional duties. The department, however, has not suffered. He has visited

the immigrants as often as his health would permit, and given general directions, but the duties have chiefly devolved upon his students, who, I believe, have given general satisfaction. Mr. Smith, who had charge of that part of the Roanoke's company that settled up the river, has been remarkably successful; and the few that remained here have also been carried through the seasoning with great success.

Dr. Lugenbeel deserves much credit for his unremitting attention in superintending the studies of those young men, and I believe they have met his most sanguine expectations. He thinks them fully competent to take charge of the immigrants during his absence; otherwise, I believe, he would not think of leaving now, notwithstanding the feebleness of his health. It is also my opinion.

The Doctor thought first of making a visit to the Islands, in some American man-of-war bound to windward; but it occurred to me that he would probably be absent on such a visit three or four months; nearly as long as would take to make a trip to the United States; I therefore advised the latter, as, in that case, he could give you much valuable information respecting the condition of things in the colony, and otherwise advance the cause of colonization. By the way, the Doctor remarked to me the other day, that he intended to relinquish, in favor of his students, the amount he would be entitled to receive from the Society during his absence. I presume he has concluded to do so in consequence of the meagre support they have received at our hands, though I have done the best I could for them, in the absence of any specific instructions from you in regard to their maintenance. My brother, you are aware, has been supported at my own charge, which, by the by, I cannot very

well afford, and the Doctor, to my knowledge, has made Mr. Smith several small presents.

I see by the papers, you have had a petition before Congress, praying the recognition of Liberia, which was laid on the table; I hope, however, it will be followed up, and that the United States Government will be the first to acknowledge us. I rather think your statesmen are not fully informed in regard to the importance of American commerce on this coast, and the necessity of watching closely their interest in this quarter. As insignificant as Liberia may appear, she has already opened quite an extensive trade with the vast interior of this country, which is daily increasing, and will continue to increase as civilization advances, and which, in a few years, will require a large quantity of foreign manufactures to supply. Shall it be monopolized by others?

We are anxiously awaiting to hear from you what action the Society has taken in regard to the independence of the colony; some decided measures have, no doubt, been taken. May Heaven direct us, and the result be salutary.

Enclosed you will receive invoice and bill of lading for twelve tons camwood shipped to your address.

A melancholy accident happened on our bar yesterday; a boat from the U. S. ship "Marion," attempting to cross it, missed the channel and was upset—Midshipman Bartlett and one of the crew were drowned. No news respecting the "John Seys."

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas. A. C. S.,

Washington City, D. C.,

United States of America.

The New York State Colonization Society.

THIS association held its annual meeting at the Tabernacle last night, (the 12th,) at 7½ o'clock, the President in the Chair.

The auditory was very large, and many distinguished colonizationists were on the platform.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Levins; after which, Dr. Reese, the secretary of the society, rose and stated, that in view of the number of speakers, the committee would dispense with reading the annual report or detaining the audience. A few facts only will be given. The report is to be printed. Signal prosperity last year had attended the society. The receipts of the parent society were larger than during any preceding year. A supply ship has been chartered and sent out on the coast, to relieve the wants of the 756 recaptured Africans, laden with provisions, clothing, and useful articles, which expedition has cost the society over \$5,000. Two valuable emigrants went out in that vessel: Mr. Ray, of Ohio, and Mr. Cornish, of this city, both young men of character and talents, whose education and talents will qualify them to be a blessing to the colony.

A flattering picture of the general condition of the colony is then given. They have prohibited the retailing of spirituous liquors, except on a license of \$500 being paid for it. They have two newspapers, edited by colored men. Their governor, judges, &c., are black men; and a high compliment is paid to the character of Gov. Roberts.

In Liberia the door is open to the colored race to the highest situations. Their color, instead of being a drawback upon their efforts to rise, is a passport and qualification for the race of competition with their countrymen in every department. In its selection to the Missionary work, the colony presents a great and effectual door, through which access may be had to the 150 millions of the kinsmen according to the flesh, who now lie entombed in superstition and shrouded in moral darkness. Every settlement upon the coast of Africa, from Cape Palmas to Cape Mount, is a light to welcome the Missionary and the Bible, the school and the church, while by sending their light back into the gloomy night of the continent, they portend that coming day when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God.

The report refers to the capture of the "Pons, of Philadelphia," with her 900 slaves, and to other ships captured by our navy, in proof of the disgraceful fact that there yet are American citizens inhuman and base enough to engage in this horrid and revolting traffic. The report eloquently and powerfully urges the duty and necessity of taking some more efficient measures to put an end to this abominable traffic.

The recent landing of 756 recaptured Africans at Monrovia, is mentioned as one of the most interesting events in the history of the colony, and the benevolence and generosity of the inhabitants in providing shelter and food for those helpless orphans, is spoken of in terms of merited commendation and praise.

In view of these several aspects of the cause of African Colonization, the New York State Society records its increasing confidence that the enterprise is of God, and that its success is prolific of good to the African race, whether free or enslaved.

The report remarks: Our enterprise is no longer an experiment, for our success has demonstrated the following facts, viz:

1st. That even African slaves, when transplanted to a free soil, are capable of self-government.

2d. That all the blessings of civilization and Christianity may be extended to the natives of that continent of heathenism, as rapidly as colonies can be planted on the coast.

3d. That the slave trade can be banished from every part of the coast, in precisely the same ratio that the settlements of Christian colonies can be multiplied.

4th. That missionary stations and schools may be successfully established among the tribes of Africa to any extent, if protected by colonies of civilized and Christian men on the coast.

5th. That a refuge and home may thus be provided for recaptured Africans, the wretched victims of slave ships, when rescued by the vigilance and prowess of our navy, or by the military power of the co-

lonists in breaking up slave factories in their vicinities.

The report mentions, among the encouraging indications of the past year, the co-operation of the public press throughout the state, by their readiness in publishing intelligence from the colonies, and in inserting the circulars and appeals of the Society without any charge.

The report concludes with an appeal to the friends of the African race for greater liberality towards the cause of colonization than has yet been extended to it, and expresses a confidence that the time is at hand when multitudes of the more enlightened among our free colored population will flock to our colonies on the coast of Africa, and find that the return to their father land is not merely the dictate of wise policy, but manifestly their duty, to which they are called by the indications of Divine Providence, which points them to this refuge of freedom for themselves and their posterity.

After the reading of the report, a negro boy, a captive taken from one of the slave factories, and just arrived from Africa, under the charge of Dr. Lugenbeel, was brought upon the stage, and exhibited to the audience.

Mr. Reese then introduced to the meeting Mr. Seymour, (colored,) an American, who has been for some years in the colony of Liberia. He was a good-looking mulatto, and came upon the stage attired in a complete African dress, with a whip in his hand, and having hung around him various trinkets, which, he began by saying, composed the attire and equipments of an African chief. He explained the way in which the different garments and blankets were made and dyed. Some of them were very beautiful in fabric and color. The whip, with two thongs, was that with which the slaves are driven to market. There were various bags to carry different things; and a horn (very handsome) which is sounded for attack and retreat. All these things were looked upon by the audience with a great deal of interest.

The speaker said he was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and had gone to Liberia, though much censured by his brethren, to obtain the liberty and equality he could never find here, but which he had found in that colony. He had then found what he had never known before—the right to exercise all the privileges of a man. (Applause.) He lived there happily. It was the only place where the colored people of this land can ever enjoy any thing like a true equality and liberty. He had gone to do, and was doing what he could, to prepare the way for them there. He had tried to do so, by every means in his power. He gloried that he had been there. Prophecy had foreshadowed the fact that his people, carried away, and harshly treated, for years, would be restored to their mother land. He believed that that prophecy was now in the full process of fulfilment. He was going back to Africa, willing to give up his all—his energy—his strength, in the service of Liberia, and her objects. The speaker then went on to describe the sort of duty he had been called upon to perform in Liberia.—He had been a member of Congress; a Preacher of the Gospel; a Justice of the Peace; and a captain in the local militia. (A laugh.) He said that God was for the colony, and it could not fall. Then he described what was wanted for the colony: the means of building a steam saw mill, and a steam mill to grind sugar. They wanted to make their own sugar and their own molasses, &c.

Dr. Lugenbeel, a (white) Colonial Physician, just from Liberia, was the next to take the stand. He had just arrived. He had no idea of speaking. He was unused to appear before such an audience. Not expecting to do so, he was not prepared, and scarcely knew how to commence a speech. Notwithstanding he had been from this, his native land, three years, deprived of the society of a loving mother and affectionate sisters, and in a foreign country he had not been without all the care and attention, in sickness and in health, which they were wont to bestow him. He

had received every kindness and attention from those whom he found in Liberia. He had been all the time among friends, who had exhibited always towards him every care and attention which friends could lavish upon him. He gave as the reason of his going out that he wished to teach two of the colored colonists how to be useful to their fellow citizens, in case of sickness. He had done this, and had now returned for the recovery of his somewhat impaired health. He intended, at some future day, again to return. He then proceeded to give some account of the bright little boy, before described, whom he had brought home with him. He was a Congo, and had been brought to the coast, to a slave factory there established within the jurisdiction of Liberia, north of Monrovia, and within the jurisdiction of the colony, by one of his own countrymen, to sell at a slave factory there.

But as soon as the Governor heard of its existence, he sent the marshal, with a deputation of colonists, to break it up, which they did, and rescued four boys, of whom this is one. He then described the case of the "Pons," and her captives, and what had been done with them. He described the weather as being tolerable to whites, after going through with the inevitable acclimating fever,—but quite congenial to the blacks, who enjoyed good health. Being asked by one of the audience what the boy before them cost at Monrovia, he said \$15, and would bring \$250 to \$300 on reaching Brazil!

The President then announced the Rev. Dr. Winans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south.

I enquired, said Dr. W., if there was a resolution for me, and was told not, but that I might manufacture one for myself. I thought it best to manufacture a resolution, and move that it be resolved, that it is desirable the extracts which have been read, be given to the public. I do not like to see a garbled account of a matter of so much importance. I wish myself to have

a copy of that report to take with me to the south, and I fear that it will not be presented early enough. I ask, therefore, to have a copy sent me.

No motive of slight importance, Mr. President, would have brought me here at this time. The summons which called me, found me engaged in ecclesiastical business, and but for the importance of the object and its public bearing, I should not have been persuaded to leave and come here.

I wish I had brought to the advocacy of the cause greater ability than I shall exhibit, but to what I am able to produce you are welcome, and would be were it a thousand times more beneficial. I come to advocate colonization in Liberia, on the coast of Africa. I am no sedd advocate, but am prompted by an affection for the cause which has grown and strengthened as I have seen its importance. I was born to anti-slavery principles, and nourished in them through all my childhood and youth, and those principles have never forsaken me. They are strong within me at this moment, and I expect to die an anti-slavery man. (Applause.) For very many years after I became acquainted with the subject, for I was a full grown man before I knew much of the matter except in name, and as it stood in opposition to liberty, I was utterly hopeless with regard to the consummation of the anti-slavery wish. I looked upon the subject as involved in utter darkness, with not a ray of light shining upon it, no avenue from which to retreat, and, although my desire was that slavery might cease in the United States—though I wished it as a patriot and a man, I saw not how it could be done consistently with the safety of the country or the happiness of the slave himself. My convictions were then as now, deliberate and fixed that there would be no period to slavery without colonization, or the sacrifice of the public and the ruin of the slave. Colonization dawned upon the darkness, and shows to my perfect satisfaction a means, a way in which we

can be delivered of this incubus, can remove this blot from our escutcheon to the mutual interest of the nation and the slave. We are anxious to put slavery among the things that have been, and I pronounce with confidence that colonization alone will secure this result; the result is desirable and more desirable, perhaps, to the whites than to the colored people themselves. But for the name of liberty, the slave of the United States is in the enjoyment of as much comfort and happiness as those of the domestic class, the laboring class, perhaps, of any country on the face of the earth.—(Hisses and applause, which continued some time, and which the Rev. gentleman seemed to bear with great equanimity.)

I assure the audience, (continued the Rev. speaker, when the noise had in some measure subsided,) that the applause disturbed me more than the hisses, (a laugh.) I have no doubt of the truth of the position I have announced. Into that statement I do not intend to go. Suffice it to say, one who went to England for the express purpose of meeting a committee associated for the purpose of relieving the slaves, pronounced that he would rather his children would be born under the institutions of the South in America than be born a poor man in England. But I conceive that it is of vast importance to the United States that slavery should be banished, and I pray God the time may come when the footprint of a slave shall not be found on our soil. I do not expect to live to see the day. Notwithstanding I am not much of a shouter, although I am a Methodist, I believe I should shout most lustily should I behold that event. There are circumstances which endear the Colonization Society to me. Many hearts in this assembly must have bounded with pleasure as mine did, in hearing the statements which have been made this evening. It is the only way to effect what we desire. We may talk of the hateful slave trade as much as we please, and legislate as much as we please, call it piracy to be engaged in it, and still

the slave trade will go on, go on with increasing horror. There is one way by which it can be prevented, and prevented it ought and will be, let the colonization enterprise go on till there shall be a skirt of colonies all along the coast. There will then be no more slave-trading, and probably the trade will never cease till such shall be the case. But there is another view of the case—of all people on the face of the earth the people of Africa have been considered as sitting in the greatest darkness. What shall be done to enlighten them? We establish missionary enterprises, send men out into the midst of that thick darkness, to proclaim the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and yet the African himself must be taught. A white man can hardly live there, and, were it otherwise, the cupidity of a certain nation would yet crowd the colonists out and put in their place their own mercantile establishments to perpetuate and increase the evil. The fact is, every colored settlement you establish in Africa is a point from which happiness irradiates to the surrounding country. It takes hold of the African and brings him to the foot of the cross.

Many objections have been raised against colonization on the coast, and one is that the climate is so unhealthy that it is a sacrifice of the lives of the colonists. Let the statistics of this colony be compared with that of any other new country which ever was settled, and I hesitate not to say there will be found less of mortality than in any other—less than there was among the first pilgrims at Plymouth or among the early settlers at James river—less than in any other new colony, whether populated by white or colored. The hand of God, perhaps, is in it to shield those who go back to that country from which they have been dragged.

I am glad to see our friend Seymour here, and glad of the object for which he has come—he has come for his family—to remove them if they will go; if not, to go without them; that is one of the greatest arguments that can be adduced in favor of

the high estimation in which they who know it hold the colony. His purpose is to prove that that is the proper home for the colored man, and that there he may enjoy equal happiness and privileges with the men of any other clime.

I know of but one serious objection to colonization, but one fear. I am very sure that the benevolence of the United States will continue to support the colony, and that emigrants enough will be found to go; but my fear is that it will be invaded by the mercantile cupidity of a nation which has never yet paused where its interest was concerned in grasping every thing within its reach; perhaps this will be done too under the guise of benevolence. It will be said, as it was said to Seymour, colonization is calculated to rivet the bonds of slavery, and therefore they will be against it; but the true object will be to extend the commercial advantages of a nation which now boasts that the sun never sets on its empire. This may be done, but I humbly trust in God to forbid it; we make a solemn remonstrance against its being done. We ask that those people assembled under the canopy of institutions calculated to bless them and their posterity, shall be left undisturbed.

I do not wish to detain the audience for the sake of speaking. I would not if I could, but it can easily be perceived I am laboring under the effects of indisposition. The evening is much advanced, and we expect addresses to which we will listen with great interest. I therefore give place to others, pledging myself that I will live an advocate of the cause, if I can speak in my last moments I will die its advocate, and if so happy as to live among the blessed in eternity, will no doubt rejoice in its triumph. I am told a subscription is to be taken up, and I feel that for such an object many of you will gladly part with a small portion of your means.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was the next speaker. He really had not expected, he said, to be called upon to speak again upon this sub-

ject, in this place. Upon the last occasion, a few weeks ago, he had had the pleasure of catching the biggest fish that came out of the sea, that night. A paper had been sent him, making an appointment at 12 the next day, which he kept, and on calling, he was made the depository of a donation of \$1,000 from the individual who had made the appointment, to the cause of colonization, and for the rescue and education of those wretched beings, one of whom now sat before him. (Applause.) That incident had convinced him that there was a vein of liberality beneath the soil, here in New York, which had never before been penetrated. And he would suggest that there might be some one present upon this occasion, who felt like making another such appointment with him for to-morrow. If so, he would pledge his character for punctuality, (as yet never, for a moment, forfeited,) to call on him at precisely the hour he should name, to-morrow, if it was within the compass of this island. (Laughter and applause.) Dr. Tyng said he agreed with Dr. Winans as to the probability that the colonies would become objects of human cupidity. But he supposed that he might have a somewhat more Calvinistic reliance on grace than the Doctor, (a smile,) for he could not bring himself to think that God would allow this cupidity of man to prevail against a work like this. While the one might make a pathway through the sea, for the furtherance of its designs, Heaven would interfere a cordon of fire to protect that work from danger. (Applause.) He did not believe so glorious a plan could be defeated. God's grace could restrain the passions of men, and could say to them, as to the waves that wash the sands of those distant shores, "thus far shall ye come and no further, and hereshall your pride be stayed!" The cause must and would go on—and would open a door for the safety of the colored race now living in oppression and degradation. The soil must be cultivated. The work must be perfected, in defiance of the

goose-like hissing which may be, as once or twice to-night, raised against it. This is the only true way to benefit the colored race here, and in Africa also. And he exhorted all to put beneath their feet the senseless reproach, that, while engaged in this work, they were acting the parts of proslavery men.

Rev. Dr. Macauley related an anecdote, tending to do justice to Ireland, as never having had a slave owner or slave trader within her borders. A company was once conceived, but when the articles were all drawn up, a Mr. McCabe, who, it was thought, would be one of the principal co-partners, raised the paper to Heaven, and imprecated a curse on the hand that should ever be set to it. And that curse never fell from Heaven—for no hand was ever put to the paper.

Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, the president of the Maryland Colonization Society, next took the floor. He gave a glowing description of Maryland in Liberia, named after the State which had established it. The flag of Liberia—the American stripes, with the Christian cross in the place of the stars, floated over it and over the other settlements there. He described, too, the Methodist Episcopal Mission station of Mount Emery, the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and the Presbyterian Mission, Fairhope: all of which were the result of efforts, he said, made by the State of Maryland alone, as a recompense to the children of those whose fathers had served the fathers of those who were now ardently engaged in this great and glorious work. (Great applause.) There institutions are all prosperous, and why? They are the result of a stern necessity, which prohibits the existence of two distinctive races of people, who cannot amalgamate by marriage, in one land. History and the experience of the world had proved this, in other cases, to be true. The Moors and the Spaniards could never occupy the same soil, nor the Indians and the Whites. Nor could the Saxons and the Normans, until

they had intermarried with each other. The only relation that can ever exist, in this country, between the colored and white races, is that of master and servant,—oppressors and oppressed. One must yield; and which? Must it not be the weaker? And that to this events were already rapidly tending, the speaker maintained, by giving proof of various employments once worthy in the hands of the colored laborers, which were now monopolized by the whites: all going, with other things, to show that sooner or later, for their own comfort, welfare, and safety, they must go. And is it, he asked, a matter of reproach and hissing, on their part, or that of friends, that we would provide them a home in anticipation of such an event? God forbid that such blindness should any longer continue! The time is coming. It may not be for years and years; but it is as inevitable as the flow of one second of time into another. We desire to anticipate this coming day. We have opened a safety valve. We may not live to see the glorious result. Sir, you may plant a tree, of the fruit of which you shall never eat, but which will bear luxuriantly for the enjoyment of your children, and your children's children. It is not an idle fancy, then, sir. It is a sure event, which time will prove to be inevitable.

Mr. L., assuming that the annual increase of the slave population, in this country, had now reached the ratio of 70,000, and that the annual immigration into this country from Europe was 200,000, (as in 1832,) proceeded to argue that the same reasons which prompted the European immigrant hither, to fly from a land of oppression to one of liberty, would also impel the colored people of this country, if a way were opened to them, to do so likewise. Who pays all the passages out of these emigrants? What societies have they to see to their coming? They come out with their own means—mainly. And for what? To better their condition. And for the like reasons will these poor creatures who

suffered here, be glad to go to a land which shall be to them a secure haven of that freedom which they can never experience here. Be it our task to open this asylum to them, and to keep it open. Let us make Africa attractive to them, by means of colonization. The colored man has here no rights; and he must better his condition by going to Africa. And Mr. L. then went on to show the importance, in a commercial point of view, of these new colonies. He told a story of a black ship-carpenter, who was sent out to Liberia, with everything necessary to build a clipper there—even to the necessary planks. On the voyage the planks were lost. But the Society heard from the carpenter after his arrival, who told them that he had found the timber at Liberia, even better than that of America, that he had built and launched his 80 ton clipper, and was only waiting to receive a compass from the Society, to enable him—the colored carpenter, who had built her—to bring her with his own hands home to Baltimore. (Applause.) And he asked if the flag already described would protect her in our waters, and was told that it would! (Renewed applause.) Commerce? Yes, indeed, sir! Look at that boy before us. He never put shoes on his feet before this day. The native fashion in Africa does not include that luxury. But now, don't you think there may possibly be a demand for the article there? Enough, sir, doubtless, ere long, to give employment to every lapstone in all New England! (Laughter and applause.) We don't ask you to pay for the transportation across the waters of all who will go. Although I may as well remark, that for every \$30, as you will send to the Maryland (or any other southern) Colonization Society, they will undertake to send to Liberia a liberated slave!" (Great applause.)

Mr. Allen.—And so will the New York Colonization Society, too! (Applause.)

Mr. Latrobe continued.—An offer made much oftener, sir, than taken. And he

proceeded to show, in a very interesting manner, what was the effect of colonization upon the colonized. This he illustrated by the deeply interesting narrative of the fortunes of the McGill family, of Baltimore. The father, a colored man, who lived in a humble but honest way, left his family of small children, at home, and taking but a hogshead of tobacco for his venture, sailed, 16 years ago, in the schooner *Randolph*, for Monrovia. There he staid a while, and like Seymour, who addressed us this evening, became quite a functionary of the colony. At last, he became Vice Agent there, and having occasion to return to America, he returned—but how? The same meek, humble man he had gone away? No! But with port erect and the mien of a gentleman; and he offered his hand to those whom he had known before, and that, too, with a conscious dignity that never dreamed of the idea that it could be refused by any one. And he went back, and after a good and honest life, he died there. Let us follow the fate of the family he left, as we have done his. The daughter of Mr. McGill married, and is now the wife of the Governor of Maryland in Liberia. She is a lady—ladies, like you, in every thing but the color of your skin; and with a grace and dignity worthy of a gentleman's and a governor's wife, she presides at his table, in a style that would do honor to courtly halls. The eldest son left by the man I have spoken of is an excellent physician in the colony. He received his education at Hanover, in New Hampshire, and it is from him that I have received the drawings, from his own hand, which have enabled me to describe to you, as I have done, the localities of the Colony of Maryland. He has also transmitted to the Society drawings of the plants, &c., of Liberia, with their Linnæan arrangements complete. (Applause.) The second son is in business, and when I last heard from him, he had been the supercargo on board the *Trafalgar*, with merchandise worth \$35,000 committed to his care.

The third son is an honest thriving merchant in Liberia, and with him is his youngest brother, a youth full of equal promise. And this, sir, is the story of one family only. Now if there are any colored families in the State of New York who know where, in this country, they can

meet with such results as these, I would like to hear of the place.

Mr. Latrobe having concluded, and Mr. Parker, of Philadelphia followed with an able and eloquent speech, and the meeting adjourned.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of May, 1846.

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—	
<i>Union Village</i> —Dr. Sweat.....	1 00
<i>Thetford</i> —E. and M. White, \$2, T. P. Bartholomew, \$1.....	3 00
<i>East Fairlee</i> —A. H. Gilmore...	1 00
<i>Bradford</i> —A. Stebbins, 50 cts., Israel Willard, 50 cts.....	1 00
<i>Newbury</i> —Col. Brock and Lady.	50
<i>Woodstock</i> —Hon. D. Pierce, \$1, Jacob Colamer, \$3, Charles Dana, jr., \$1, N. Williams, \$1.	6 00
<i>Rycgate</i> —Jane Pringle, 13 cts., Wm. Pringle, jr., 25 cts., Rev. Wm. Pringle, \$1, H. Moore, 50 cts.....	1 88
<i>Barnet</i> —Cloud Harvey, 25 cts., Matthew Thompson, \$1 10..	1 35
<i>Port Mills</i> —John Pratt.....	1 00
<i>Peucham</i> —E. C. Chamberlain, \$1, Dr. Shed, \$10, Hon. J. W. Chandler, \$5, Jno. Mattocks, \$5, Miss Chamberlain, \$1, Mrs. Strong, \$1, G. W. Clark, 50 cts.....	23 50
<i>Danville</i> —Hon. Israel P. Dana, \$5, Samuel Sias, \$2, Rev. R. C. Hand, \$1, C. and G. Doug- lass, 50 cts., Dr. Alexander, \$1, Chas. S. Dana, 50 cts.....	10 00
<i>St. Johnsbury East</i> —J. Harrington.	25
<i>Guildhall</i> —Rev. T. Hall.....	50
<i>Windsor</i> —Rev. T. Kidder.....	2 00
	52 98

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Concord</i> —Hon. Samuel Hoar....	100 00
<i>Worcester</i> —Dea. Ichabod Wash- burn, for the benefit of the "Pons" people, by Rev. C. J. Tenney.....	20 00
	120 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. C. J. Tenney:—	
<i>Providence</i> —Henry Marchant, Esq., \$10, W. A. Robinson.	

\$5, Gilbert Corydan, \$5, cash.	
\$2, John Oldfield, \$5, Pres't Wayland, last payment for pur- chase of territory, \$5.....	32 00
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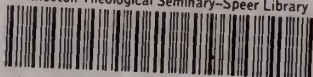


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